

MONTPELIER – ELK VALLEY CATTLE ALLOTMENT 2011 ANNUAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

These Instructions are guidelines for managing your allotment during the 2011 grazing season. We have also included your **Actual Use Form**, which should be completed and returned with the folder to the Montpelier Ranger District by November 30, 2011.

I. Permitted Livestock

Permittee and Permitted Livestock

Authorized use for the grazing season is indicated below.

PERMITTEE	LIVESTOCK			PERIOD OF USE		REMARKS	
	NUMBER	KIND	CLASS	FROM	TO		
Alleman, Joy	18	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Berrey, David	85	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Caribou Cattlemen's Assoc.	2489	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/12-6/15	9/26-9/29	leased	Variable season not to exceed 4 days
	628					purchased	
Costello Family Trust	45	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Clark, Ken	200	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Half Circle Land, LLC Ken Bretschneider	236	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25	NFS	
	10			6/16	9/25	Private	
Hardesty, Charles or Angela	50	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Hayes, Larry	29*	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25	*Non-use	
Hulme Ranch LLC.	218	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Hunzeker, Dennis	71	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Jensen, Don W.	66	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Jorgenson, Carl or Pat	30	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Keetch, Lynn C.	86	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Keetch, Val C.	87						
Keetch, Paul or Glenda and Sons	177	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Miller, Arlo (Bob)	35	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25	Private	
Nate, Fred or Diane	129	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Nelson, Jorgen	50	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Nelson, Paul	224	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Nelson, Scott	42	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Roberts Land & Livestock	100	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Robertson, Marvin D. or Valerie	288	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Smedley, C. Darrell	38	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Sparks, Daryl	53	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Weston Angus Ranch Inc.	350	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Weston, Travis L. or Angie R.	100	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		
Winecup Ranch Inc.	300	Cattle	Cow/calf	6/16	9/25		

Note that the Term Private Land Grazing Permit issued to the Caribou Cattlemen's Assoc. indicates a variable season not to exceed 4 days and **it will be applied to the beginning of the grazing season.** The Forest turn on date may be later due to heavy snow pack and late spring, delaying range readiness.

No extension of the grazing season will be given this year. While there is flexibility regarding the on date, the off date will reflect that change. For example: A week early on will result in a week early off. There are continuing concerns about grazing use in Home Canyon, Aegeter Hollow, Dry Creek, Bischoff Canyon and Preuss Creek with cattle repeatedly returning to these areas after they have been moved out. We urge permittees to take cattle home that continue to hang by the fences and continue to drift toward home, rather than trailer them around only to repeat the process a few days later.

A range readiness tour will be planned for this year. You will be notified as the time approaches. Tentatively this date is June 2nd.

II. Grazing Rotation

Initial distribution of livestock is critical to obtain proper use of the range resource. The current grazing system is a deferred rotation with adaptive management strategy. The first pastures are areas that generally receive less than approximately 23 inches of mean annual precipitation with the exception of the lower Preuss Creek area (Red Mountain Sheep Allotment). Here, cattle grazing will be deferred as prescribed later. These early use areas will be basically treated as 6 pastures. Time allowed in each pasture is based on livestock distribution and utilization of key areas.

Special attention needs to be paid to the Giraffe Creek burn area. The burn area is mostly along Table Mountain. This area is not fenced. Cattle can graze in the area but if utilization becomes too high on forage and woody species it is recommended that the cattle be moved away from this area. The Forest Service will be checking this area through out the summer. Weed spraying will be done in the burn acres and it is hopeful that seeding can be completed this fall.

EARLY RANGE

1. "South of the Oil" Division:

Don Jensen (66 head), and **David Berrey** (85 head) will place cattle in Wood Canyon. David Berrey should place his cattle on that range area tributary to the acquired "Wood Canyon Pond" (small fork of Wood Canyon towards the southwest and Sheep Creek). Don Jensen should place his cattle southeast boundary in lower Wood Canyon. All cattle in Wood Canyon should gradually graze north until proper use is reached. Towards the end of the grazing period in this area (3rd to 4th week) these cattle should be placed across US Highway 89 and allowed/encouraged to drift north.

Jeff Keetch (177 head) will place cattle in the vicinity of the recently developed "Sheep Creek Water Development." **Lynn Keetch** (86 head) and **Val Keetch** (87 head) will place cattle at the head of South Elbow Hollow on the 3rd day. **Costello Family Trust** (45 head) will place cattle in the vicinity of the Hell Hole water development. **Jorgen** (50 head), **Paul** (224 head), and **Scott Nelson** (42 head) will place their cattle in the vicinity of "Hell Hole Repeater Pond." Cattle initially placed in the vicinity of the "Sheep Creek Water Development" should be encouraged to graze north and east from this point.

Towards the end of the grazing period in this area (3rd to 4th week) the gate associated with the Twin Springs Drift Fence should be open. As cattle begin to congregate near the State

installed riparian enclosures associated with Twin Springs Creek and the spring between the aforementioned drift fence and the Rearing Pond, these cattle should be placed across US Highway 89 as 2-3 small herds of cattle into Telephone Draw and actively encouraged to drift up Telephone Draw. The rider should ensure that the gate associated with the short drift fence between lower and upper Telephone Draw is open (the actual need for this fence under this system of management is questionable, most likely unneeded, and should be removed).

The cattle initially placed at the head of South Elbow Hollow should distribute themselves to the east then west and slowly move north through the South Elbow Hollow and West Elbow Hollow drainages. Cattle placed in the vicinity of the Hell Hole Water Development should be encouraged to graze in a northerly direction towards the Ledge Spring Water Development.

Cattle, properly herded, are expected to make better use of the area towards and west of the Forest Service "Hell Hole radio tower" as a result of the newly constructed "Hell Hole Repeater Pond". A portion of the south boundary (~1/4 mile) and the west boundary (~1 mile) in this vicinity borders public land administered by the BLM and is not fenced. The rider should control livestock drift off the allotment in this area. Further, the cattle in this vicinity should be encouraged to graze slowly towards the north and water tributary to the range in the vicinity of Paul Loertscher's private property as the season progresses and proper use is reached.

Also, towards the end of the grazing period and perhaps slightly sooner, some cattle will begin to congregate near the Forest Service horse pasture near the Rearing Pond. Instead of waiting and moving these cattle in larger groups, it is recommended that the rider move these smaller groups of cattle across US Highway 89 relatively early in the day, push cows up the Crow Creek Road past the Montpelier Creek Dam and allow the cattle to drift up the Canyon until afternoon/evening and then take the cattle to lower Montpelier Creek north of the Hanky Corral. It is anticipated that this may take six (6) or more moves. Some cattle have drifted onto US Highway 89 between Whitman and Dry Hollow in the past. This drift needs to be monitored closely and these cattle may be placed in either Dry or Whitman Hollow, but should be encouraged to move out of the area relatively soon (1-2 days).

2. Lower Home Canyon/Aegetter Hollow/Whitman-Dry Hollow Area:

The initial distribution of cattle within this area will be as follows:

- **Dennis Hunzeker** (71 head), and **Larry Hayes** (29 head) will trail or truck their cattle from their base operation to Home Canyon and place the cattle above the wire corral in the Left Fork of Home Canyon. **Carl Jorgenson** (30 head) may truck to Hanky Corral and trail over to Aegetter Hollow and Home Canyon.
- **Hulme Ranch LLC** (218 head) may truck to the Hanky Corral the afternoon/evening prior to or the morning of the "On" date or both (may come on with two separate groups of cattle) and trail to the vicinity of "Elk Pond" south of the "Jensen Ranch."
- **Monty Weston** (300 head) will truck cattle to Hanky Corral and unload. Cattle will then be trailed back down along the Crow Creek road until reaching small drainage west of the Reservoir. Place cattle through the fence and distribute at this location. Coordination with Monty and the use of Hanky Corral will be worked out before the on date.

The range area towards the head of the Left Fork of Home Canyon is admittedly higher range and falls outside the previously indicated 23 inch precipitation zone for early range criteria. Cattle should not be vigorously encouraged to the head of this drainage until the 2nd to 3rd week. Additional salt may be placed in this vicinity at this time. Cattle initially placed in the Left Fork of Home Canyon should be encouraged to utilize that area to the south and west of the Home Canyon Road during the 1st to 2nd week, after which they should be encouraged to the head of Left Fork Home Canyon. At the end of the grazing period (approaching the 4th week), cattle using the Left Fork of Home Canyon should be encouraged over the top at the head of Bunny Gulch and towards Fox Flat.

Cattle initially placed south of the Jensen Ranch in the vicinity of “Elk Pond” should distribute themselves to the west and north the 1st to 2nd week. Afterwards, these cattle should be encouraged to graze to the northwest towards the head of Aegetter Hollow until the 3rd to 4th week. As proper use begins to near, gates should be opened at the head of Aegetter Hollow to allow drift into the upper Home Canyon area. This area needs to be watched and cattle kept from drifting into lower Montpelier Creek, at least until proper use nears, after which drift should be encouraged up Montpelier Creek (the gate in the old drift fence between lower and upper Montpelier Creek as well as the gate in the Pine Draw drift fence should be left open at this time of year to allow drift to the north).

Cattle initially placed west of the Montpelier Creek drift fence, may need to be herded somewhat more closely than other groups of cattle. Some salt should be located in the vicinity where initial distribution starts and towards the old “Aegetter Hollow Trough” (between Aegetter Hollow and Whitman). Salt should also be well-distributed in the Whitman and Dry Hollow areas. Some earlier use towards the head of these two drainages is considered important in the proper distribution of these cattle. A portion of the group of cattle is expected to drift into lower Home Canyon. These cattle should make good use of the area west of the Home Canyon road and north of the Left Fork of Home Canyon. Approximately the 3rd to 4th week into the grazing period for this area, gates in Home Canyon should be opened to allow cattle drift into upper Home Canyon.

3. Hanky Mountain/Bishcoff-Snowslide-Lower-Upper Telephone Draw Areas:

The initial distribution of cattle in this area will be as follows:

Lanny Weston (350 head); **Marvin Robertson** (288 head); **Travis Weston** (100 head); **Darrell Smedley** (38 head) and **Joy Alleman** (18 head).

Cattle, initially placed towards the south end of Hanky Mountain east of the Montpelier Reservoir, should be allowed to gradually graze to the north. Some cattle are expected to drift into the lower Telephone Draw area. These cattle should be monitored closely and encouraged to graze north up a small draw below the drift fence between lower and upper Telephone Draw towards the “Sage Hen Hollow Water Development” (a very good spring exists up this draw and could be developed to encourage use in this area in conjunction with salt placed in the saddle between Telephone Draw and Sage Hen Hollow). Towards the 3rd or 4th week cattle should be allowed and/or encouraged to move up Snowslide Canyon, Giveout, and on to Whiskey Flat. Cattle use should be encouraged to the west between Bischoff Canyon and Telephone Draw. As

these cattle graze north to Snowslide Canyon, towards the 3rd and 4th week, gates along the fence up Snowslide Canyon should be opened.

4. Lower Dry Creek Area:

The initial distribution of cattle in this area will be as follows: **Half Circle Land** (236 head); **Roberts Land & Livestock** (100 head), **Daryl Sparks** (53), **Ken Clark** (200 head) and **Charles Hardesty** (50 head) will initially place cattle past the 1st water trough and in the drainage going east towards Salt Basin the afternoon of the 1st day.

Half Circle Land cattle on Dry Creek should be encouraged to graze mostly to the east up some of the intermittent drainages and along the east slopes of Dry Creek for the 1st couple of weeks. As proper use approaches, the gate in the fence between lower and upper Dry Creek should be opened and cattle allowed to drift into upper Dry Creek (i.e. approximately 2nd to 3rd week of the grazing period for this area).

Cattle placed in the drainage going towards Salt Basin should be controlled to the extent practical for the 1st couple of weeks. A few may drift around to Salt Basin tributary of Giraffe Creek. These cattle may use the slopes and ridges to the north and northwest perhaps best by grazing back from near the top when salt is well distributed. As proper use nears, cattle in this drainage should be placed in the Salt Basin tributary to Giraffe Creek (i.e. approximately 2nd to 3rd week of the grazing period for this area).

The cattle placed in the 1st and 2nd drainages north of the Dry Creek corral should be encouraged to graze in a north, northeast, and easterly direction. Drift towards Dry Creek and the corral should be discouraged. Drift into the Salt Basin tributary to Giraffe Creek should be closely monitored (this is slightly later developing range and feed should be sufficient for approximately 250 head for a couple of weeks). As proper use nears, gates between lower and upper Dry Creek should be opened and cattle allowed to drift into upper Dry Creek (i.e. estimated to be around the 2nd to 3rd week).

5. “Behind Alleman’s” including lower Warm Creek Area:

This is not considered early range and will be utilized later in the season. Salt should be well distributed (generally along ridges and in saddles near cattle trailing routes but well away from water sources). These cattle should be encouraged to graze to the north and east. The gate between lower and upper Warm Creek should be opened and cattle allowed to drift toward Warm Creek.

6. Lower east Rock Creek Area: **Bob Miller** (35 head) and **Fred Nate** (129 head).

These cattle will be moved on the allotment the same as last year. Use of Coggins Hollow will be made.

Transitional Movement to Higher Summer Ranges

A transitional movement of cattle from these early ranges to higher summer range will generally begin approximately the 3rd to 4th week of the grazing season. Cattle will most likely be mixed towards the end of the grazing period on the earlier range. It becomes an exercise in futility to make individual permittee assignments with regards to movement to certain areas; thus, assignments are made hereafter for groups of cattle from area to area regardless of ownership. The range areas that livestock move through will be grazed towards the end of the permitted season. Ideally, these range areas would be grazed slightly and rested for a 30 to 60 day period before grazing resumes. Thus cattle in the areas discussed next should be encouraged to move through rather rapidly (i.e. one week). These areas have been referred to in the past as Giveout, lower Montpelier Creek, upper Montpelier Creek, Whiskey Flat, and Preuss/Beaver Creek. A slight modification to this general pattern of movement applies to the cattle in the combined lower Home Canyon/Aegetter Hollow/Whitman-Dry Hollow areas. Here, cattle will simply be moved into the upper Home Canyon area until approximately the 1st of August before moving across these areas.

Salt should be well distributed (generally along ridges and in saddles near cattle trailing routes but well away from water sources) sufficiently in advance of cattle entering this rather broad and large area (i.e. it is estimated to be around the end of June – 1st of July).

Approximately 1,138 head of cattle will move through the areas currently and in these instructions referred to as “Giveout” and “Whiskey Flat or East Whiskey Flat”. Basically, two general routes for livestock movement are recommended.

Approximately 1,048 head of cattle will move through the areas currently and in these instructions referred to as “**Lower and upper Montpelier Creek, Little Beaver and Whiskey Creek**”. These cattle include all cattle initially distributed in the “Lower Home Canyon/Aegetter Hollow/Whitman-Dry Hollow areas” and 429 head of cattle from “South of the Oil”. Although, most cattle in the former area are expected to be moved into “upper Home Canyon”, it is recognized that some will most likely drift into lower Montpelier Creek. The drift should be moved relatively quickly into upper Montpelier Creek and Little Beaver. About the first of August the remaining cattle in Home Canyon should be moved to upper Montpelier Creek and Little Beaver Creek. The cattle moving from South of the Oil should be moved up Lower Montpelier Creek and Whiskey Creek.

HIGHER SUMMER RANGES

High Summer Range is generally considered to be those areas with the exception of Home Canyon where, because of high elevation and weather patterns, temperatures are usually cooler and mean annual precipitation is higher than on the remainder of the allotment. Approximately 792 head should be placed in that high elevation summer range that basically is situated towards Snowdrift Ridge and the Crow Creek Road. It is recommended that approximately 175 head enter the Upper Preuss Creek Drainage via Little Beaver Creek and the remainder, approximately 617 head, should generally be placed into the Crow Creek and Beaver dam drainages. The remainder of the cattle, approximately 2,325 head, should be distributed as follows:

- 291 head should be distributed on Clover Knoll.
- 484 head in upper Rock Creek east of Elk Valley.
- 344 head towards the north end of Elk Valley.
- 479 towards the south end of Elk Valley.
- 372 head at the head of White dugway (Ephraim) Creek.
- 355 head north and east of Ephraim Valley towards Warm Creek.

LATE SUMMER/FALL RANGES

Generally, July is the warmest month and August is the driest. As warm temperatures begin to moderate and precipitation increases, the movement of livestock onto the late summer/fall ranges should begin. Ideally, ownership should enter into this phase of livestock movement. First, cattle owned by permittees whose base operation is in the Thomas Fork Valley should be encouraged to drift into upper Dry Creek and Giraffe Creek. Opportunities to direct these cattle towards the Thomas Fork Valley may occur slightly later as these cattle are moved into the Beaver Creek drainage. These cattle may be moved into the Lower Preuss Creek area beginning about the middle of August. Initially, these cows should graze on the north side of Preuss Creek until September. Recommendations to aide in the balancing of use between the above areas include: approximately 184 head should be placed in the Lower Preuss Creek area (an area run in common with sheep), 296 head in upper Dry Creek, and 112 head in Giraffe Creek.

The remaining herd, approximately 2,525 cattle, should be distributed across the fall range. Recommendations for distribution are that approximately ½ of the cattle be placed in the middle White dugway Creek drainage and Halfway House area. The remaining ½ of the cattle should be placed in the Beaver Creek drainage and middle Preuss Creek area. Towards the end of the 2nd week in these areas cattle should be moved into the Whiskey Flat and Montpelier Creek areas to finish the season.

It is expected that a majority of the livestock be off the Forest by the off-date; therefore, round-up schedule is expected to occur the middle of September. The Association will provide a round-up schedule.

III. Grazing Standards and Guides

Standards and Guides covering the allotments are found in the *2003 Revised Forest Plan for the Caribou National Forest* and are now made part of your permit. The proper use standards/triggers for this allotment are listed in the tables below. Your livestock must be removed from an area when the allowable forage utilization levels are reached in either the uplands or the riparian areas. The utilization standards will apply to, both native and desirable non-native key species. Stubble heights on riparian areas will have to be adjusted to meet percent utilization standards if non-native species such as red-top or Kentucky blue grass are monitored. Monitoring of use will include using utilization cages, utilization scales/gauges, ocular estimates or a combination of these three. Specific monitoring locations have been designated in the Allotment Management Plan.

Table 1. Riparian Zone Forage Utilization and Stubble Heights (AIZ)

Season of Use	Properly Functioning Condition (%/Stubble Height)	Functioning at Risk (High to Moderate) (%/Stubble Height)	Functioning at Risk (Low to Non Functioning) (%/Stubble Height)	Non Functioning (States C & D) (%/Stubble Height)
Spring	65/2	55/3	45/4	55/3
Summer	55/3	45/4	35/5	45/4
Fall	45/4	35/5	20/6+	35/5

This table is from the Riparian Grazing Implementation Guide, 2005. The first number refers to percent utilization and the second number refers to stubble height measured in inches of riparian species, i.e. sedges.

A. The standards in Table 1 above are the riparian forage utilization standards that will be applied unless site –specific direction is given.

If it is determined that bank disturbance/alteration, greenline stubble height or woody/shrubby species utilization should replace the utilization triggers listed above it will be addressed in the site specific standards below. Riparian site specific standards will be established when a Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) rating is conducted on the riparian area. The site specific standards for riparian areas will come directly from the PFC rating and the latest Grazing Implementation Guide. If a site specific PFC rating has not been conducted on a riparian area standards for the area will be established by the Range Specialist on the allotment.

Site-specific direction:

Stream	PFC Rating	Stream Group	Forage stubble height AIZ
Beaver Crk	Functioning at risk (Moderate)	5	3/4/5
Mid. Crow Crk (north of Beaver Dam Crk)	Proper Functioning Condition	5	2/3/4
Twin Spring	Functioning at Risk (Low)	8	4/5/6
Home Canyon Fisher Hollow	Need to re-evaluate		AIZ trigger
Bischoff Creek	Functioning at Risk (Low)	5	4/5/6
Telephone Draw	Functioning at Risk (Low)	Need to determine	AIZ trigger
Lower Preuss Crk	Functioning at Risk (Moderate)	Need to determine	3/4/5
Lower Dry	Functioning at Risk (Moderate)	Need to determine	AIZ trigger
Lower Giraffe Crk (Right fork)	Need to re-evaluate. Last rating rating-F@R moderate. Bank stability work completed since.		AIZ trigger
Whiskey Creek	Functioning at Risk (High)	11	3/4/5
Lower White Dugway Creek	Functioning at Risk (Low)	Need to determine	AIZ trigger
Lower Rock Creek	Functioning at Risk (High)	5	3/4/5
Snowslide Cyn	Functioning at Risk (Moderate)	Need to determine	AIZ trigger

AIZ stubble height measurements are determined from the Riparian Grazing Implementation Guide, if the PFC rating is known. The numbers refer to spring/summer/fall season of use. The stream group number and PFC rating is used together to determine site specific triggers i.e. greenline, woody use, bank disturbance also from the GIG and the Revised Forest Plan. These utilization standards apply to native and desirable nonnative key species as recorded at the **end of the grazing period** (when the livestock leave the unit/pasture).

Table 2. Upland Forage Utilization Levels

Allowed Upland Forage utilization	Type of Upland Area		
	Critical Winter Range	Winter Range	Non Winter Range
Grasses and herbaceous Species (% dry weight)	35	45	55
Shrubs (Annual leader growth)	10	20	35

B. The standards in Table 2 above are the upland forage utilization standards that will be applied:

Utilization of upland vegetation will be based on stubble height and percent of total weight grazed on key forage species. **Key grass species** include Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Elytrigia* (Agropyron) *spicata*), tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*) and mountain brome (*Bromus carinatus*). There is some designated critical winter range on the allotment near Red Mountain, south of the oil, near the road leading to Geneva and Dry Creek. The areas designated as critical winter range will have use standards of 35%. Areas not considered critical or winter range use will be set at 55%.

Proper use standards will be the determining factor in deciding if livestock are allowed to graze the entire season or must be removed early.

The following are some measures that you can take to reduce the impacts that may affect your operation:

- Make every effort to keep livestock well distributed. An intensive management effort to obtain proper distribution on available forage is essential.
- Monitor your allotment closely to ensure that allowable forage utilization is not exceeded.
- Properly maintain all water troughs and fences.

As the season progresses, Forest Personnel will be routinely checking range and forage conditions. If monitoring determines that there is a shortage of forage, or other associated resources are sustaining unacceptable impacts, early removal of the livestock from the allotment will occur. If livestock are removed from the Forest early (at the request of the South Zone Range Staff – Kevin Parker, Jane Rushane, and Vic Bradfield), your remaining grazing fees will be credited to next year's fee. This must be requested by you in your actual use form.

IV. Range Structural Improvement Maintenance

The permittees are responsible for the maintenance of the range structural improvements (i.e. fences, troughs, etc.). See Part 3 of your Term Grazing Permit and Allotment Management Plan. **The fence maintenance on the early range must be completed prior to the livestock authorized to enter the Forest.**

Concerning the Forest/Private/BLM Boundary Fence on the south end of the allotment: Dennis Hunzeker will maintain the south end fence from the east corner of section 12 to the west corner of section 4. Approximately 4.5 miles. The maintenance of the fence along the south end of section 5 will be decided by the board of directors.

V. Range Structural Improvement Projects

- Whitman Trough – relocate the Twin Creek Trough to Whitman Hollow. This will be completed spring of 2011.
- Repairs to Dry Creek and Left Fork Home Canyon Corrals will be completed or as much that can be done with available supplies and labor.
- Snowslide fence will be removed and drift fences constructed.

VI. Special Instructions

- Dyer's woad, knapweed, toadflax and thistle are located on your allotment. With the RAC grant monies, the Forest and the Caribou Cattlemen will be spraying Priority one weeds such as knapweed, toadflax, and leafy spurge. When an opportunity exists, dyer's woad can be mechanically treated. Please help us decrease the amount of invasive plants on your allotment by pulling or digging dyer's woad.
- Permittees may be allowed motorized access to maintain or develop range improvements assigned in their grazing permits, or for other authorized administrative activities. Travel permits (i.e. a letter in your possession) need to be issued to authorize this use (RFP 3-43).
- Livestock should be carefully managed to avoid and reduce conflicts with other resources and uses. For example, salt should not be placed at dispersed recreation areas, developed recreation areas, or along a designated trail. New livestock watering facilities, corrals, and holding pastures within disperse recreation management prescription areas [i.e. areas such as those found around lakes or reservoirs, along roads and streams, or at trailheads where multiple campsites can be accessed by conventional vehicles (> 50 inches wide) or boats] are not allowed (RFP 4-72).
- Please remember that certified weed free hay and other forages are required on the forest.
- Please become familiar with the terms and conditions of your grazing permit.
- **Actual Use Forms must be returned by November 30th following the grazing season. Failure to do so may result in Permit Action.**
- This year all AOI's will be posted on the internet. In conjunction with this action all permittees must sign the AOI showing that they have read it and accepted the terms, conditions, and management practices presented in it..

VII. Wolf Management:

As of April 15, 2011 Congress passed the delisting of the wolf from Federal protection. The wolf will be managed by the Idaho Fish and Game. Until details are in place follow the guidelines below or contact the Idaho Fish and Game.

The following statement came from the Idaho Fish and Game web site 2/17/11
<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/wildlife/wolves/current.cfm>

August 5, 2010, wolf management south of Interstate 90 reverted to a section of the Endangered Species Act known as the 10(j) rule.

Simply put, the 10(j) rule allows states and tribes with approved wolf management plans some options to manage wolves to ensure the health of wild elk and deer herds. It also provides more flexibility to protect livestock and private property. The rule allows individuals on private or public land to kill a wolf that is in the act of attacking their stock animals (horses, mules, donkey, llamas, goats used to transport people and possessions) or dogs provided there is no evidence of intentional baiting, feeding or deliberate attractants of wolves. On land north of Interstate 90 in Idaho, or land administered by the National Park Service, wolves may be killed only to protect human life.

For wolf sightings, wolf mortalities or wolf management questions, contact:

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Idaho State Office - Toll-free at: 877-661-1908

To report suspected wolf depredations on livestock or pets, contact

USDA Wildlife Services: Toll-free at: 866-487-3297 or 208-378-5077

If you have questions or concerns during the grazing season, please call me or the range staff on the zone.

	Office	Cell
Dennis Duehren District Ranger	(208) 847-8935	
Kevin Parker Supervisory Range Management Specialist	(208) 547-1108	(208) 313-7328
Jane Rushane Range Mgmt. Specialist	(208) 847-0375 (208) 847-8939	(208) 313- 5683

Accepted by: Board Members

/s/ Fred Nate 3/8/2011

/s/ Marvin and Valerie Robertson 3/8/2011

/s/ Lanny Weston 3/8/2011

/s/ Jeff Keetch 3/8/2011

/s/ Val Keetch 3/8/2011

Approved by : /s/ Dennis Duehren 5/23/2011